

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

ment when he learned of the U-53's trip. Conditions along the coast are such that the boat could have submerged safely before reaching the three-mile limit.

The lack of mail which, whatever its importance in peace or war councils, rendered the commander of the submarine as an answer for every question, was forwarded this afternoon to Washington.

Its delivery may yet cost the German Emperor the U boat that brought it, for while the U-53 swung at anchor in the peaceful harbor of Newport the wireless was busy flashing a warning of its presence over the sea to the battleships and fast cruisers of the enemy which it had eluded.

The wireless warning was also intended to reach merchant vessels of the Allies now off the Atlantic coast. Five British vessels sailed to-day from New York, including the *Albatross*, of the Cunard Line, which carries 200 cabin passengers. The *Albatross* carries no more at the stern of the two of the others bound for the West Indies, one for St. John, N. B., and one for Bordeaux. Shows Little Fear.

Captain Rose, the man of whom the wireless warned merchant vessels to beware as of Captain Kidd himself, has no more of the sea band in his appearance than did the trim German naval officer who visited New York during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. He is about thirty-eight years old, slightly above the average in height and is dark complexioned. Despite his dark face and black mustache and pointed beard his eyes are blue.

The fears of the U-boat's commander is to possible attack by hostile warships were expressed in his quizzical greeting of a question relating to the vessel's "waiting outside."

"Are there any?" he asked coolly. The U-53 is a monster submarine. Her length is 65 metres, or over 200 feet, with corresponding beam. She is armed with eight torpedoes. She is armed with eight torpedoes. She is armed with eight torpedoes.

Handy to the tubes, which are forward, were eight torpedoes. Going down the companionway by means of a long iron ladder, the visitors were admitted to the plainly but comfortably furnished quarters of the officers. On the walls were paintings of Emperor William and noted men of the German army and navy, past and present.

The quarters for the crew are equipped with bunks that close up against the vessel's side. Aft of the sleeping quarters are the officers' mess room and the galley in which all cooking is done with electricity. As she made at anchor, the submarine flew the Imperial navy flag at her stern and the Naval Jack at the bow.

James S. O'Brien, a resident of Newport, who is an ardent supporter of the Irish revolt, was one of several visitors to the U-53. He presented a flag of the Irish Republic to Lieutenant Waker, second in command, who prom-

SABIN INSISTS REPORT IS TRUE

Continued from page 1

men mentioned Mr. Gerard. I had no thought of him until then."

"Will you tell us the source of your information?"

"Absolutely not," flashed the financier, spiritedly. "I never will!"

"It has been suggested," parleyed a reporter, "that your information came from a business conversation."

Mr. Sabin was too busy practising air strokes in preparation for a brassie shot to answer. Finally he swung on the ball. It was a good shot. It helped the banker's game considerably.

"Administration knows of it."

"We see," remarked one of the reporters, "that our presence doesn't appear to lower your form."

Mr. Sabin smiled for the first time during the interview.

"No, it doesn't," he replied, and with a swinging stride was off in the direction of the ball, with a caddy and the interviewing trio at his heels.

"It is denied that any peace negotiations are in the air," chanced one of the newspapermen.

"Nevertheless, it's true," replied the financier. "The Administration knows of it."

"Then you take issue with President Wilson?"

"Well," replied Mr. Sabin, "I won't say the President knows of the negotiations. But they are known to the Administration."

The banker interrupted his remarks to make another stroke. He did not duplicate his former brilliant feat, but the effort was satisfactory.

"Now, that's all I have to say," he added with an air of finality.

Had No Motive, He Insists.

About his visit to Mr. Morgan's office, pursued a reporter quickly.

"Was it made as a representative of any political or financial interests?"

"I represent no one but myself," answered Mr. Sabin.

"What was your motive in giving out the interview of Friday?"

"I had no motive."

"You knew it would have a baneful effect on the market, did you not?"

"I don't see that it would have any effect on the market," countered the banker. "There would be six months of negotiations."

"You know it did affect the market, don't you?"

"I know nothing about the market," he flung back.

"Didn't you hear about a certain operation in wheat," defined a reporter, "that might be affected by such news?"

"No, I don't know anything about it," he has been suggested," countered the reporter, "that you put out that information yesterday in the belief that

used it should fly from the masthead of the first British ship captured. When the submarine headed for the sea the green, white and orange of the Irish Republic was flying beneath the German flag.

Those who caught the last glimpse of the boat said that the wireless mast was lowered as if in preparation for submergence.

The submarine was boarded by the local health officer, Captain Thomas Shea, who found everything in first class order and gave the ship a clean bill of health. While he was satisfied himself, he however sent to Providence for the representative of the United States Public Health Service there, who started for this city, but the submarine had departed before he arrived.

BULGAR FLYERS REPULSE FLEET

Seaplanes Halt Bombardment of Dedeagatch, Rout Allied Ships.

London, Oct. 7.—Bulgarian aviators, according to statements from Berlin and Sofia, yesterday repulsed an attack by the Allied fleet on the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch, on the Egean Sea. The Sofia statement declared the fleet bombarded the town and the railway line, but had only inflicted slight damage when aviators in sea planes rose to the attack. They dropped scores of bombs on the ships and forced them to retire to the high seas.

A thrilling story of an aerial encounter in the region of the Ziti Islands, on the Russian front, is reported from Petrograd. Lieutenant Orloff and Ensign Yanchenko, the statement declares, pursued a Teuton aeroplane and set it on fire, the machine descending in a cloud of smoke.

The Austrian War Office says: "A squadron of our naval planes on the evening of October 4 dropped, with very good success, heavy, medium and light bombs on the enemy aerodrome near Grado. Bombs also were dropped on military objects at Monfalcone, San Canziano and Staranano. All our raiders, despite heavy shelling, returned unharmed."

Asks U. S. to Save Flyers Who Had "Tracer Bullets"

London, Oct. 7.—According to "The Daily Express," the British government, through the American Embassy, has made representations to Germany on behalf of two captured British aviators who are to be tried by court-martial for having "tracer bullets." The government explained that tracer bullets are used by all belligerents as machine gun ammunition to correct the gunners' aim, and do not violate the Hague convention.

After saying Great Britain told Germany that tracer bullets were found on board the Zeppelin whose crew surrendered recently in England, "The Express" adds:

"It is hoped that the government made it clear to Germany that the crew of this Zeppelin will be treated in precisely the same manner as our air-men."

Bomb Kills American in Bucharest Air Raid

Milan, Oct. 7.—The United States Minister at Bucharest has reported to the State Department that an American was killed by a bomb during a recent air raid on the Romanian capital, according to a Bucharest dispatch, quoting the *Secolul*. The Romanian government has sent a formal protest to the neutral powers against the aerial bombardments of the city.

AUSTRIA DRAFTS MEN PREVIOUSLY EXEMPTED

All Up to 44, Except Cripples, Must Fight.

London, Oct. 7.—Austria-Hungary is calling up fifteen classes of men which heretofore had been exempt from military service, says a dispatch from Vienna, Switzerland, to the *Wireless Press*. These classes include all men not actually crippled up to the age of forty-four for service at the front.

It would soften the blow of the real announcement of Mr. Gerard's arrival on Tuesday.

Trying to Do Favor.

"I had no motive in giving out the information," insisted the banker.

"What prompted you to call the men to your office?"

"Well," said Mr. Sabin, "I thought I was doing you boys a favor. I don't know whether I did or not."

The game finished, Mr. Sabin and the reporters had walked back to the clubhouse, where the banker, clad in a gray sweater and white flannels, was met by his chauffeur with a car.

"Is there anything else?" he asked of the newspapermen a bit wearily.

The Tribune reporter read an excerpt from the interview of a German expert recently published in yesterday's paper, in which the German admitted the possible truth of the peace proposal story. That appeared to please Mr. Sabin.

"It's absolutely true," he stated positively. "Peace proposals are on the way." Mr. Sabin then vanished inside the clubhouse.

News Bureau Names Sabin.

The version of the Boston News Bureau report given by Mr. Sabin on the golf course differed slightly from the actual account sent out by that agency, which follows in part:

"Financial people are entitled to know that President Sabin, of the Guaranty Trust Company, was the bank president who summoned some reporters yesterday to a luncheon to convey to the public the information that Germany was seeking peace through Ambassador Gerard and President Wilson."

"Any man of standing might anonymously do the same thing. But the Guaranty Trust Company and Mr. Sabin have a responsibility in this matter. Either a public or a private service is being performed."

"As information of such importance must now come forth anonymously, it may be met with some statements of anonymity. It comes to us from private sources that in his statement Mr. Sabin represents an important financial and political interest. It is quite in the public interest that speculation should be held in check at the present time for many reasons."

"From Germany alone must come the first peace proposals. Peace initiative from Germany is of the highest business, financial and political importance. The people who assume the responsibility of first making public German overtures for peace may be performing a very high public duty."

"It is inconceivable that Mr. Sabin, of the Guaranty Trust Company, would undertake such a service of publicity for any other ends than the public good."

Wall Street hummed and buzzed with report and rumor of what prompted Mr. Sabin's utterance. Some were bitter, but others stanchly defended the banker. Despite the denial of the Sabin report, the market continued languid. The news bureau report of Mr. Sabin's visit to the Morgan

TEUTONS BEATEN IN MACEDONIA AND DOBRUDJA

British Win Five Struma Towns—Russians Drive Mackensen Back.

SEIZE TWO VILLAGES AND HIGH RIDGE

Falkenhayn Still Pursuing Rumanians Through Mountain Forest.

London, Oct. 7.—The Allied armies delivered smashing blows against the enemy in the Balkans to-day and realized their greatest gains in weeks.

The Dobrudja and Macedonian fronts were the scene of the Allied successes. In Transylvania, though the Rumanians again assumed the offensive at some points, the momentum of Falkenhayn's attack yesterday carried the Teutons slightly forward along a wide front.

In Macedonia both the British and the Serbs made notable advances toward their immediate objectives. Sarraill's troops, quickly following up their victorious drive of yesterday, swung forward several miles along a two-mile front east of the Struma, captured five villages and consolidated all their newly won positions in the face of desperate counter assaults.

Serbs Advance on Monastir.

Further west the Serbs pushed ahead from the Kaimakalan Ridge and reached the Bela Voda River, which flows into the Cerna River directly east of Monastir and about sixteen miles from that town. This operation represented an advance of more than a mile on that sector, though the Serbs further west are within seven miles of Monastir.

On the opposite side of the Cerna Valley the French cooperated in this move by sweeping forward to the eastern shore of Lake Prespa and seizing the town of German.

Between the Struma and the Vardar, in the center of the Allied front where calm has obtained for many days, Italian troops advanced to the foot of the Belaschitzka ridge. Thus along the entire Macedonian front the Bulgars were thrust back.

The Dobrudja Russians took by storm the important positions of Kara Baka and Besaul and the dominating heights lying between. In a counter attack the Bulgars suffered heavily, a regiment losing two-thirds of its men.

Simultaneously, King Ferdinand's troops attacked on the right flank and drove the enemy out of several trench lines.

Danube Again Crossed.

Meanwhile Rome reports another Rumanian army of invasion has crossed the Danube near the place where the first expedition set foot on Bulgarian soil. Undoubtedly the success of the Rumanian offensive against Mackensen in the Dobrudja has led the Rumanians to risk another attempt to catch the German commander between two fires and make a long bid for decisive victory in this sector.

In Transylvania the Rumanians are still reported to be retiring before the overwhelming forces of Falkenhayn in the Al Valley, though near Petrozseny they have rallied and returned to the attack. Berlin announces that the Rumanians are being pursued through the Geister Forest.

The furious drives launched by the Allied forces along the whole Balkan front are regarded here as a coordinated attempt to relieve the pressure on Rumania and save her from invasion until she can fully recover her balance. In the West, in Galicia and in Macedonia the Allies are fighting desperately—and not in vain—to force Germany and Austria to keep greater part of their armies facing them.

The latest successes of the British troops in Eastern Macedonia are extremely encouraging. It is not the

officer just before he called in reporters was confirmed.

Report Not Credited at State Department

Washington, Oct. 7.—The State Department view of reports that Ambassador Gerard is returning to the United States from Germany prepared to seek mediation in the war on behalf of Emperor William was expressed to-day in this official announcement:

"We have no reason to believe there is anything in it and every reason to believe there is nothing in it."

Department officials refused to discuss the report further, except to recall that when Mr. Gerard went to Copenhagen from Berlin he expected to say goodbye to his wife, who was returning to the United States, and was far from certain that he would be able to leave Europe at that time.

It was pointed out that if Mr. Gerard had had any peace overtures from the emperor there would have been no such uncertainty in his mind about coming home.

United States 'Royal Cord' Tires

Even if other cord tires were as good anti-skids as the 'Royal Cord,' they still would have to equal 'Royal Cord' wearing quality.

For example, the recent Hudson Super Six world's record run from San Francisco to New York was made on United States 'Royal Cord' Tires, giving what experienced road drivers call perfect service—3,459 miles with no tire trouble whatever.

United States Tire Company

126 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK

1865 1916
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF CENTURY

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

STRICTLY RELIABLE

FURS

are now exhibiting a handsome collection of the latest novelties in fashionable furs, comprising

RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLE, MOLE, ERMINE and FOX

126 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK

amount of new ground captured that is important—it is the fact that Sarraill's army has shown itself equal to the task of supporting the Serbs in their northern sweep and of bringing the line forward on their wing.

The continued advance of the Serbs and French on the western end of the line make the fall of Monastir only a question of time. The Allies are now in possession of all the important heights without which a successful drive on their objective could not be prosecuted. The Cerna Valley positions of the enemy now lie between two fires.

Rumania Denies Defeat.

A delayed Rumanian dispatch from Bucharest, dated October 6, gives a semi-official statement which has been issued regarding the withdrawal of the Rumanians across the Danube and the Schistatound Sibiu (Hermannstadt). It declares that these were not defeats, "as Germany would make the world believe." The statement says:

"The troops, without having in any way been forced to do so by the Bulgarians, the passage of the Danube being simply in the nature of a demonstration. The move-ment succeeded in demonstrating in a striking manner the absolute vulnerability of the Bulgarian bank, which is almost entirely devoid of troops, all having been sent to the Dobrudja and Salonica fronts."

"Unable to prevent the Rumanians from invading a large part of Transylvania, the Austro-Germans attempted to strike a powerful blow in the region of Sibiu, the only point where the transport of troops by railway is easy, and collected there superior forces, for the most part Italian front. The Rumanians, who were in much inferior numbers, were almost completely defeated, but succeeded in a skilful maneuver in withdrawing toward the frontiers, where they now occupy strong positions."

"The number of enemy prisoners taken on the Transylvania front in the days following the so-called great victory at Sibiu was greater than the losses incurred by the Rumanians during the course of the whole remaining operations."

Fighting in Balkans Told by War Offices

Paris, Oct. 7.—To-day's official announcement says:

On the Struma River a violent counter offensive by the Bulgars was repulsed by the British, who occupied Nevoljen.

In the region of Lake Butkova the Italian forces passed to attack.

The Serbian offensive is developing on the Retrenik-Sokol Heights. Advance detachments have reached the valley of the Voda.

On the Cerna and to the west of that river there were lively artillery actions. On Lake Prespa French troops occupied the town of German.

London, Oct. 7.—To-day's official report says:

Yesterday British troops occupied the following villages: Ago Mah, Komarjan, Hristian-Kamila, Kukulak and Kishan.

On Thursday night we repulsed an enemy counter attack against Nevoljen, taking some prisoners. There have been no developments on the Doiran front.

Bucharest, Oct. 7.—To-day's official statement reads:

Northern Front.—To the northwest there have been actions of minor importance. In the Canani and Jui valleys (near Petrozseny) our troops resumed the offensive.

Southern Front.—There has been an artillery struggle along the Danube.

In Dobrudja our troops on the right flank advanced and occupied enemy trenches. In the center we repulsed a night attack by the enemy.

Sofia, Friday, Oct. 6 (via London, Oct. 7).—The official announcement to-day says:

Macedonian Front.—Between Prespa Lake and the Vardar there was no important events. Serbian attempts to cross the Cerna, near the village of Skotchir, were frustrated by a counter attack, in which the Bulgars captured thirty Serbians. An attack against Bahovo Hill (in the Moglenica Mountains) was repulsed by our fire.

East of the Vardar, on the front as far as Doiran Lake, there was little activity from both sides. South of the town of Doiran there was firing all night. All was quiet in the foothills of the Belaschitzka Mountains and on the Struma front.

Rumanian front.—Along the Danube calm prevails. After the final failure of the Rumanian attempt to cross the Danube near Rahovo our artillery destroyed the bridging material which the Rumanians drew across to their bank of the river, while the material left on our side was saved. We captured twenty ammunition cars and other cars containing baggage and war material.

In Dobrudja repeated attacks by the enemy from the line Karagadj-Amzasc-Pervel broke down under our fire.

In the course of a successful counter attack we captured sixty Russians. An enemy fleet is cruising off the Black Sea coast.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—The official statement to-day says:

Macedonian front.—In addition to minor unsuccessful attacks a strong enemy attack west of the Monastir-Florina railway line broke down in front of the Bulgarian positions.

Transylvania.—Over the whole Eastern front the allied (Teutonic) troops are making progress. They have closely pursued and pressed back through the Geister forest the retreating enemy and have razed the rear guards.

During the repulse of Rumanian attacks on both sides of Rothenburg

Pass two officers and 133 men were made prisoners.

South of Hatzeg the frontier height of Sigleu was wrested from the Rumanians. Ground has been gained near Orsova.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobrudja).—The enemy, who attacked at various points between the Danube and the Black Sea, was repulsed.

Vienna, Oct. 6 (via London, Oct. 7).—The official statement issued to-day says:

Rumanian front.—In the fortified position on the western border of the Geister Forest the enemy was attacked and completely beaten by Austro-Hungarian and German troops under Field Marshal von Falkenhayn. We captured 23 field guns, 2 heavy pieces and 13 machine guns. Two officers and 229 men were made prisoners.

Further north, in the region of Haborod and east of Magyaros, our attack is progressing favorably. We captured two officers and 202 men.

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—The official statement says:

In Dobrudja our offensive continues and our troops have occupied Kara Baka, Besaul and the heights between these places. Enemy counter attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to him. According to a statement by prisoners, one Bulgarian regiment has been reduced to the strength of less than a battalion.

Shelled by Submarine, British Steamer Escapes

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 7.—The British steamship *Mercian*, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, was shelled by an enemy submarine, but escaped unharmed. Captain Walker, of the steamer, declined to give either the date or place of the attack. The visitor of the captain's cap was split by a fragment of shell, but he was unhurt.

WEAROSCOPE
A FACT FINDER IN THE FIELD OF MEN'S WEAR

Submarines and Clothes

LIKE the submarine the man-in-need-of-clothes is also immersed—in an ocean of advertising superlatives applied with reckless impartiality to 15.00 or to 50.00 suits.

He is using HIS periscope—the Wearoscope—to make for the port of true values, the shop of GENUINELY hand-tailored ready-for-use clothes.

He finds them here, with all the fine touches of Fifth Avenue merchant tailoring—except the price.

Genuinely Hand-Tailored
Fall Suits and Overcoats,
25.00 to 60.00
Ready-for-Use.

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

United States 'Royal Cord' Tires

Even if other cord tires were as good anti-skids as the 'Royal Cord,' they still would have to equal 'Royal Cord' wearing quality.

For example, the recent Hudson Super Six world's record run from San Francisco to New York was made on United States 'Royal Cord' Tires, giving what experienced road drivers call perfect service—3,459 miles with no tire trouble whatever.

United States Tire Company

126 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK

1865 1916
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF CENTURY

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

STRICTLY RELIABLE

FURS

are now exhibiting a handsome collection of the latest novelties in fashionable furs, comprising

RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLE, MOLE, ERMINE and FOX

126 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK

amount of new ground captured that is important—it is the fact that Sarraill's army has shown itself equal to the task of supporting the Serbs in their northern sweep and of bringing the line forward on their wing.

The continued advance of the Serbs and French on the western end of the line make the fall of Monastir only a question of time. The Allies are now in possession of all the important heights without which a successful drive on their objective could not be prosecuted. The Cerna Valley positions of the enemy now lie between two fires.

Rumania Denies Defeat.

A delayed Rumanian dispatch from Bucharest, dated October 6, gives a semi-official statement which has been issued regarding the withdrawal of the Rumanians across the Danube and the Schistatound Sibiu (Hermannstadt). It declares that these were not defeats, "as Germany would make the world believe." The statement says:

"The troops, without having in any way been forced to do so by the Bulgarians, the passage of the Danube being simply in the nature of a demonstration. The move-ment succeeded in demonstrating in a striking manner the absolute vulnerability of the Bulgarian bank, which is almost entirely devoid of troops, all having been sent to the Dobrudja and Salonica fronts."

"Unable to prevent the Rumanians from invading a large part of Transylvania, the Austro-Germans attempted to strike a powerful blow in the region of Sibiu, the only point where the transport of troops by railway is easy, and collected there superior forces, for the most part Italian front. The Rumanians, who were in much inferior numbers, were almost completely defeated, but succeeded in a skilful maneuver in withdrawing toward the frontiers, where they now occupy strong positions."

"The number of enemy prisoners taken on